

RAILROAD STRIKE POSTPONED 48 HOURS

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

World.

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BROTHER OF CZAR IS RULER UNTIL PEOPLE HOLD ELECTION

BOTH SIDES STAND FIRM, BUT AT ELEVENTH HOUR RAILROAD STRIKE IS PUT OFF

Plea That Tie-Up Might Lead to Government Operation of the Roads Fails—New Haven Cancels Two Finest Trains—Injunction in Pennsylvania.

At a joint conference between a sub-committee of railroad managers, Brotherhood Chiefs Lee, Carter, Sheppard and Stone and President Wilson's mediators, Secretaries Lane and Wilson and President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio the union leaders late this afternoon agreed to postpone the calling of the great railroad strike for forty-eight hours. Before the expiration of that time the mediators hope to find a common ground upon which both sides to the controversy can stand.

The strike was to have begun at 7 o'clock to-night, Eastern time. The union leaders agreed to a postponement of the strike because Secretaries Lane and Wilson, both graduates from the ranks of organized labor, urged them that the mediators had not been given sufficient time to accomplish all the things possible in the circumstances.

The labor men specified that the postponement does not carry any suggestion of an agreement that the strike will not be called Monday evening unless the demand for an eight-hour day at wages equivalent to pay for ten hours is granted. A few minutes before the postponement was gained Secretary Lane had issued a statement stating that he was "hopeful."

In announcing the outcome of the conference the mediators issued the following statement: "At our request and out of appreciation of the national situation, the Brotherhood and the railroad managers have resumed negotiations and in the hope that some adjustment may be had that will avoid the necessity for a strike, the Brotherhoods have wired or telephoned their general chairman asking that all action be postponed for forty-eight hours, and unless prior to that time advised of a settlement, the men will leave the service under the authority already given."

Secretary Lane supplemented the official statement with the announcement that conferences between the disputants and the mediators will be resumed to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

"The situation," he said, "looks somewhat hopeful."

At the time of making his statement Secretary Lane had succeeded, after hours of arduous effort, in bringing together, in joint conference, six members of the Railroad Managers' Conference Committee and the Four Brotherhood chiefs in room 250 of the Hotel Biltmore. In room 249, adjoining, were the other members of the Board of Railroad Managers.

Secretary Lane had no maneuvered that the joint conference began immediately after all hands had partaken of a stout and savory luncheon, served at the expense of the United States Government.

There had been, previously, separate conferences between the mediators and the Brotherhood chiefs and the mediators and the railway managers.

The managers, before meeting with the mediators, had been instructed by eight of the foremost railroad presidents in the country to "stand pat" on their proposition to refer the whole eight hour and wage dispute to the Goethals Commission.

The situation at the hour Secretary Lane made his statement was that unless the Brotherhood chiefs backed down there would eventually be a strike. The railroad managers were without power to offer or accept any compromise.

NEW YORK PREPARES TO PROTECT STATIONS.

Police Commissioner Woods assigned to Chief Schmittberger this afternoon the arrangement of details for police protection of railroad stations, yards and engine houses in the city. Reserves will be held for special railroad duty in all precincts in which railroad stations, yards or other property which might be endangered are located.

Secretary Lane struggled with the

U BOATS TRY TWICE TO SINK LAPLAND; MISSED BY 10 FEET

British Patrol Boat Destroys Submarine After the First Attack.

FIRED AT IN MERSEY.

Torpedo Only Few Yards Distant Seen by Officers of the Liner.

The White Star steamship Lapland, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool, was attacked by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland on her last eastward voyage, according to a narrative by officers of the ship, who then watched the sinking of the submarine by a British patrol boat.

A few hours later, when the Lapland was at the mouth of the Mersey, awaiting a pilot to take her into Liverpool, the Germans made a second attempt to sink her. This time a torpedo fired at her passed within ten feet of her stern.

Instantly, without further waiting for the pilot, Capt. Bradshaw had the ship put at full speed and raced up the river out of danger.

When the first attempt was made to sink the Lapland a German submarine suddenly appeared directly off her bow. Capt. Bradshaw signalled his engine room for full speed to swing the vessel about. At that moment a British patrol boat appeared, her three-inch gun blazing away at the submarine. Those who were on the Lapland's deck at the time said that several of these shots struck the German craft, penetrating and sinking her.

The earlier attempt to destroy the liner was made off Mersey harbor. She had taken the course far to the north of Ireland to escape submarines when she sailed from Liverpool March 8, but early on the morning of the following day she suddenly changed her course and put into Mersey. There she remained all day, not venturing forth until dead of night and then with all her lights turned out.

The Lapland is the first British vessel to come in with guns both fore and aft.

Her passage across the Atlantic was without other incident save the sighting of the Baltic in mid-ocean. Then both vessels indulged in a little friendly practice, each turning so as to bring their stern guns upon each other as an indication of what they might have had to do in other circumstances.

The Lapland brought forty-four first, eighty-three second and forty-four third class passengers.

water, N. J., and warned him. When the detectives broke into the hotel in which they believe he has been hiding they found his room vacant. But they did obtain a close friend of his who lived back of the Palisades overlooking West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and took him under voluntary detention to the District Attorney's office, where he was questioned throughout to-day by Mr. Doelling.

Mrs. Cocchi, who has been left with her two children to manage her husband's business as best she can, has become very much worried up by the state of Mrs. Cruger, the missing girl's mother. She is willing to do anything she can to aid the police in finding Cocchi if it will relieve Mrs. Cruger's distress, which has brought about a complete breakdown of the mother's nervous system. Mrs. Cocchi was again in secret communication with Mr. Doelling to-day.

(Racing Entries on Page 8.)

WEAK AND RUN DOWN?

Build up with Father John's Medicine.

WOMAN STRANGLED TO DEATH, ROBBED OF \$2,500 IN JEWELS IN ROOM AT THE MARTINIQUE

Husband Identifies the Body of Mrs. Helair 24 Hours After Police Got Description of Both Missing Wife and Murder Victim.

Twenty-four hours after Harry J. Helair had reported the disappearance of his wife to the police and had given them an accurate description of her, he identified as her body at 1 o'clock this afternoon that of the woman who was found dead yesterday morning in the Hotel Martinique, at Broadway and Thirty-second Street. About the same time the coroner's physician reported that Mrs. Helair had been strangled to death. Her money and \$2,500 in jewels are missing.

Although the woman was found dead in the hotel a short time before her husband reported her disappearance to the police, the two cases were not connected until Helair read in a newspaper a description of the dead woman and came to Manhattan and identified her.

The autopsy performed by Dr. Schultz, coroner's physician, disclosed the imprint of two fingers on the woman's throat, and Dr. Schultz expressed the opinion that she had been strangled by a powerful person, probably a man. Two women sleeping in adjoining rooms in the hotel heard not the slightest noise during the night, and the police believe the murderer seized the woman while she slept and strangled her before she could cry out.

LEFT HOME AFTER MYSTERIOUS PHONE CALL.

Two hours before the woman left her home, No. 211 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, according to relatives, she appeared excited after receiving a telephone message and said she was going to Manhattan on a shopping trip. She dressed immediately and left the house. This telephone call is being traced and is regarded as the most important clue in the possession of the police.

Mrs. Helair registered at the hotel shortly after one o'clock Thursday afternoon, signing on the register "Florence Grey, Boston." A helmy who escorted her to her room, No. 728 on the seventh floor, has informed the police that when she tipped him he noticed several diamond rings on her fingers. He also said her purse appeared well filled with money.

A maid who went to the room yesterday morning to arrange it found the body of the woman, strangled only in a nightgown, stretched across the bed. There was a little blood about her lips and the hotel physician said she had died a natural death. The only jewelry found in the room was a thin bracelet and wedding ring. In a purse 14 cents in cash was found. It was stated at the hotel, one of the most conservative establishments on Broadway, that the woman had not received any visitors at the hotel during her short stay, and that the records showed no telephone calls or telegraph messages to her. She remained in her room.

Mr. and Mrs. Helair lived with Mrs. Helair's mother and a niece, Miss Murray. They had been married fifteen years but had no children.

HAPPILY MARRIED FIFTEEN YEARS, SAYS HUSBAND.

"The whole affair is a deep mystery to me," Mr. Helair said after he had identified his wife's body at the morgue. "I cannot understand why my wife registered at the hotel under an assumed name. We have been

(Continued on Fourth Page)

BRITISH CAPTURE BAPAUME, KEY TO GERMAN DEFENSE

Von Hindenburg's "Gibraltar of Western Front" Falls After Battle of Weeks.

CITY IS REPORTED AFIRE.

Further Retirement of Kaiser's Forces Admitted in Official Berlin Report.

LONDON, March 17.—Bapaume, on the Franco-Belgian front, has been captured by the British, Reuters' Agency announces.

Reuters' correspondent at British Headquarters in France telegraphs that the towns of Letranloy and Achet-le-Petit also are reported to be in the hands of the British.

Despatches from the front on Thursday, coupled with Field Marshal Haig's succinct official statement, prepared the public, in a measure, for the news of capture of the German stronghold—dubbed by Hindenburg a few months ago as the "Gibraltar of the western front."

On Thursday British forces were reported within a few hundred yards of the Bapaume fortifications.

Bapaume was the key of the German defense against which the new Haig offensive on the western front had been hammering for weeks.

The city is considered a position of vital military importance. It lies at the limit of the Artois hills, which afford support for the defense in attacks from the west and south, for beyond it lay the plains of Flanders, with Cambrai, Valenciennes and Douai in view. Its capture probably will serve to make Peronne untenable and render St. Quentin an unsafe place for the shelter of the German staff.

Bapaume, which had a population of 2,000 before the war, is a place of historic note. It was the scene of a hard battle between the French and Germans during the Franco-Prussian War, on Jan. 3, 1871, the Germans, after the struggle, falling back behind the Somme. Armies have struggled in or near it in wars since the time of 1871.

"Our troops entered Bapaume this morning, after stiff fighting," Reuters' correspondent telegraphs. "The place was in flames, the Germans having evidently made all plans for setting fire to it when forced to retreat."

"Our troops are reported to be beyond the town."

700 INTERNED GERMANS TO BE PUT IN U. S. FORTS

Regiment Ordered From Border to Guard Sailors in Two Georgia Army Posts.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The seven hundred interned German sailors at the Philadelphia Navy Yard will be moved to Forts McPherson and Oglethorpe, Ga.

The Seventeenth Infantry was today ordered from the border to those forts to act as guard.

The prisoners and troops will be evenly divided between the two posts.

President Wilson Wears Shamrock Sent by Redmond.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—President Wilson and all White House employees were sprigs of shamrock today sent to the White House by John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader.

RUSSIAN EMPEROR TELLS IN MANIFESTO HE YIELDED SO THE WAR WOULD BE WON

Not a Single Shot Fired in Moscow in Effecting the Change of Government—Executive Committee Now Rules the Nation.

IMPERIAL COAT OF ARMS BURNED AT PETROGRAD

LONDON, March 17.—Grand Duke Michael has accepted the throne "until such time, which will follow with as little delay as possible," the country "shall by universal, direct and equal suffrage" express the will of the people as to new form of government.

The declaration made by the Grand Duke on his acceptance of the throne, as given out by the news agency, reads as follows:

"This heavy responsibility has come to me at the voluntary request of my brother, who has transferred the imperial throne to me during a period of warfare which is accompanied with unprecedented popular disturbances.

"Moved by the thought which is in the minds of the entire people, that the good of the country is paramount, I have adopted the firm resolution to accept the supreme power only if this be the will of our great people who, by a plebiscite organized by their representatives in a constituent assembly, shall establish a form of government and new fundamental laws for the Russian state.

"Consequently, invoking the benediction of our Lord, I urge all citizens of Russia to submit to the provisional Government established upon the initiative of the Duma and invested with full plenary powers, until such time, which will follow with as little delay as possible, as the constituent assembly, on a basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage, shall, by its decision as to the new form of government, express the will of the people."

The British Government is dealing with the provisional committee of the Duma in Russia as the de facto Russian Government, it was announced to-day.

PETROGRAD, via London, March 17.—The following is the text of the Imperial manifesto in which the Russian Emperor announced his abdication and that of his son:

"We, Nicholas II, by the grace of God Emperor of all the Russias, Czar of Poland and Grand Duke of Finland, etc., make known to all our faithful subjects: In the day of the great struggle against a foreign foe who has been striving for three years to enslave our country, God has wished to send to Russia a new and painful trial.

"Interior troubles threaten to have a fatal repercussion on the final outcome of the war. The destinies of Russia and the honor of our dear fatherland require that the war be prosecuted at all costs to a victorious end. The cruel enemy is making his last effort and the moment is near when our valiant army, in concert with those of our glorious allies, will definitely chastise the foe.

"In these decisive days in the life of Russia we believe our people should have the closest union and organization of all their forces for the realization of speedy victory. For this reason, in accord with the Duma of the Empire, we have considered it desirable to abdicate the throne of Russia and lay aside our supreme power.

"Not wishing to be separated from our loved son, we leave our heritage to our brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, blessing his advent to the throne of Russia. We hand over the Government to our brother in full union with the representatives of the nation who are seated in the legislative chambers, taking this step with an inviolable oath in the name of our well beloved country.

"We call on all faithful sons of the fatherland to fulfill their sacred patriotic duty in this painful moment of national trial and to aid our brother and the representatives of the nation in bringing Russia into the path of prosperity and glory.

"May God aid Russia."

The czar has disappeared. If the officials of the new Provisional Government know the whereabouts of the deposed ruler and the Czarina, they refuse to make the information public.

A report has been current here since early last night that the Grand Duke Alexis Nicholasvitch, thirteen-year-old son of the czar and heir